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LABOUR.

(By Berton Braley.)

Out of chaos, out of muck
I awoke and did my work;
While the ages changed and sped,
I was toiling for my bread.
Underneath my sturdy blows
Forests fell and cities rose,
And the hard, reluctant soil
Blossomed richly from my toil.
Wrought I with my cunning hand,
Rich indeed was my reward—
Stunted soil and body scarred
With the marks of scourge and rod
I, the tiller of the sod.
From the cradle to the grave
Shambled through the world, a slave
Crushed and trampled, beaten, cursed,
Serving best, but served worst,
Starved and cheated, gouged and spoiled.
Still I builded, still I toiled,
Undernourished, underpaid,
In the world myself had made.
Up from the slavery I rise,
Dreams and wonder in my eyes.
After brutal ages past
Coming to my own at last,
I was slave—but I am free!
I was blind—but I can see!
I, the builder, I, the maker,
I, the calm tradition-breaker.
Slave and sordid and no longer,
Know my strength—and who is stronger?
I am done with ancient frauds,
Ancient lies and ancient gods.
All that sham is overthrown,
I shall take and keep my own.
Unimpassioned, unafraid,
Master of the world I've made!

—From "New York Call."

The Passing Show.

Capitalist charity is the thief's restitution.

The agitator is the saviour of mankind.

The Brisbane authorities hate free speech as thieves hate publicity.

Bigger and more frequent grow the strikes as the revolution comes nearer.

The workers are deserting the churches for politics and the priests are following them up with demands for concessions.

The old parties preach political salvation for the workers, but salvation from economic ills will not come from the politicians.

A working man is not to be blamed for being poor, or a capitalist for being rich. Both are the inevitable results of the present system.

The Single Tax is making great headway amongst the industrial capitalists of Britain, who want to throw the burden of maintaining the capitalist State upon the landowners.

If a worker in Brisbane persists in speaking of how he is robbed on earth instead of about the pearly gates in another world he is jailed by the authorities.

If one man consumes without working, some other man must work without consuming. It is to put an end to this that the Socialists are working.

In Ulster the capitalists own the jobs and machinery of production necessary to the workers whom they exploit, yet the workers get excited over the wearing of the green and the battle of the Boyne.

Lord Emmet, on his return to Britain after visiting Australia, says that "the people of Australia are not ready yet for Imperial federation." They have, however, fallen into the snare set by the armament trust, in which Lord Emmet has a large interest.

Does it really matter whether the worker is under the British or the Australian flag, seeing that both are emblematic of the slave State?

At every church congress now-a-days the Labour question comes up. Why? Because the clergy are finding that it is use-

Compulsory Training—For What?—



Adapted from a Post Card Drawn by R. E. Danner and issued by Local Payallup, Washington, U.S.A.

less to urge men to love one another and obey the golden rule so long as we maintain a system which compels men to hate each other. When you force men to fight each other for a chance to live, how can you expect them to develop "Christian virtues?"

A wonderful change is noticeable in the mental attitude of British women. For generations they prayed, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Then they noticed that somehow or other it didn't get done, and they took to arson.

Marie Lloyd, the famous music-hall artiste, and Dillon, the jockey, were refused admission to America by the New York immigration authorities, who declared them to be "undesirables." Jesus and Mary Magdalene would stand a poor show of getting into America now.

A Breslau plumber, named Hermann Steinicke, got a number of piously inclined people to accept him as the "returned Christ." He promised them a happy life with three or four hours work a day when his "Kingdom of Peace" should come on earth. On his promises his dupes subscribed large sums that enabled him to live in luxury. After a while, they became sceptical and turned upon him, and he was arrested as a swindler and sentenced to imprisonment. It would have paid him better to stick to the "old, old story."

Earl Nelson, who is a Catholic, has closed an Anglican church on the ground that it belongs to the family estate. Perhaps the minister didn't preach a suitable dope.

"Dark as the outlook is in more than one quarter it is specially threatening in India," Sydney "Daily Telegraph." Yes, "dark" and "threatening" to industrial parasites.

A cable says: "There are many reports that Viscount Hardinge is resigning at the end of the year, owing to ill-health, and that Lord Kitchener is likely to succeed him." Since the attack on his life, Viscount Hardinge has suffered severely from an affection of the nerves, commonly known as "blue funk."

If you get tired of the masters trampling on you join the Liblals and work for reforms. The first great reform will be to compel the capitalists to sit on you instead of standing on you.

"The secret of a joyful life is to live dangerously."—Nietzsche. All Socialists live dangerously especially in places like Brisbane.

Krupps, Limited, the great German armament firm, have paid a dividend of 14 per cent. The profit amounted to £1,800,000. The dividend and the total profit, the cable informs us, "both constitute a record." A record robbery.

A book called "The Green Hell" throws a lurid light on the horrors that exist in the rubber districts of Beni and Acre, Bolivia. The natives are domiciled in clearings, where they remain until they die. Exorbitant prices for food and clothing put them into debt, which they can never

pay off, and the density of the jungle prevents escape. A traveller states that 500 lashes is a common punishment, and a feature of the traffic is the frequent suicides of despairing white agents. A Mr. Woodroffe, who spent eight years on the Bolivia frontier, confirms the story of the atrocities.

In "Christian England," where the profits of the rubber traffic are enjoyed by "God-fearing" people, £105,000 was recently subscribed for foreign missions. The money should be spent to "civilise" the British profit-monger.

Dupes of war-mongers and young men under the glamour of war, who imagine war is a picnic, should note that Dr. Rich and Mauch, of Cologne, is advertising for 3000 artificial legs for the Government of a nation recently at war in the Balkans. The wooden legs are for workers who fought for the interests of capitalists.

The New South Wales State elections now being held promise to be memorable for the dirty tactics of the old parties. Sectarianism is being used for all it is worth and a house to house appeal to fanaticism is being made. At some houses the statement is: "Mr. — is the nominee of the Catholic Federation. His expenses are being paid by that federation, and he is seeking election purely as a representative of the Catholic interests of the community." In other houses the tale is: "Mr. — is an Orangeman, and if returned will carry out the wishes of the Orange Lodge."

This is the sort of thing which divides the workers along sectarian lines while the exploiters rob them.

Lord Haldane, in a speech in London, said that though we "did extraordinary things at a pinch, we were the funkiest nation in peace time." Habitual victims of scares raised by the armament trust.

Mr. Wilson, the American State representative in Mexico, says that the troubles of Mexico are due to the rival oil interests of America and Britain. This confirms what Socialists have long been saying.

Larkin's contempt for Home Rule and the Irish politicians is puzzling to many, but the starvation in Dublin, the sweating in Belfast, and the agricultural distress of the country clearly indicate that Ireland's trouble is economic rather than political. This being so, it is evident that the experts to be consulted are not the politicians, but the men who best know what the people suffer from and the remedy necessary.

Prime Minister Asquith, in a speech at Leeds, lamented the increase of armaments, but thought the question "could be solved by the co-operation of the powers under pressure of public opinion." Yes, when the dividend sharks in the War Trust are thoroughly exposed and universally execrated, their game will be up. But where will capitalism be then?

Fierce fighting between Government forces and rebels is going on in Mexico. Ten thousand troops are engaged, none of whom know that they are fighting for American and British capitalists.

Mr. Tyrell, private secretary to the Bri-

tish Foreign Minister, is conferring with President Wilson regarding the Mexican situation. Both represent rival interests.

Officials at Washington fear that oil concessions granted by Mexico to foreign countries may lead to friction with the United States. The Wall-street financiers want the lot and the Government has to back their demands.

The armament trust is being denounced even by British Liberals now. At the National Liberal Congress, held at Leeds, the most notable feature was the revolt against increased armaments. Indications point to an early collapse of this avenue of investment.

Mrs. Pankhurst has sailed from New York for England. She collected £4000 towards the women suffrage cause and with this she promises to make things lively for the Liberal Government of Britain. Palaces and temples grand

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a law fixing an eight-hour day for miners. The Labor Party here is being left behind in reformist legislation even by the capitalist governments of Europe.

"Surprise is expressed in India at the inaction of the Imperial Government in regard to the Indian strikers in Natal. The query is frequently heard: 'Why cannot the Emperor protect his Indian subjects?'"

Press cable. Why? Because the Emperor is the official head of their exploiters.

Five thousand Indians stoned the police at Durban and looted the Premier mine buildings. Another party looted the stores at the compound of the Shangaan natives. Volleys were fired by the police, with the result that three Indians were killed and 22 wounded.

Affairs in Natal continue lively owing to the way the Indian coolies conduct strikes. They appear to have no regard for the "sacred rights of property," and as for the policeman, well, the appearance of one is the signal for a fight.

The class war in America is rapidly developing. The mine owners of Colorado procured a machine gun the other day for use against the miners. A pitched battle ensued, and the miners, armed with high-powered rifles, routed the gunners and captured the gun.

The official report on the "White Slave Traffic" states that there is "no commercialised vice in New South Wales." But a house brings more rent as a brothel than as a family residence, and the landlords are not blind to the fact.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, England, says that the British Government is going to spend £1,500,000 in erecting 10,000 cottages, the rents of which would be fixed on an economic basis. The price of the land would be based upon its agricultural value. This means that the Government is to commence buying the landlords out.

A Durban correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the colliery owners are keeping the Indian workers in barbed-wire enclosures, the wires being connected with electrical generating stations, so that any of them attempting to escape receive a shock of 220 volts.

At the Local Government Board's inquiry into the housing conditions in Dublin, Canon Mahaffy said that "in many of the tenements the people were unable to go to bed until the last tenant arrived home, because many of the beds were spread on the floor."

The result of the Labor Party's attempt to smash the Trusts and Combines shows how powerless capitalist governments are to cope with their masters—the powerful trust magnates. The only power that will be able to finally deal with them will be organised labour. Labour organised primarily on the industrial field with representatives at the centre and seat of administration will ultimately prove too powerful even for the trusts.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us tired for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

Many superficial persons have been led to consider the interests of laborers and capitalists identical through a failure to distinguish between capital and capitalists. Thus, while capital, which is produced by labor and has been exploited from it, is of service to laborers, the capitalists are not. The capitalist today is merely a man who, by his monopoly of the instruments of production, is enabled to levy a tax or tribute upon productive toil, and thus secure an income without personal exertion.—Rev. Chas. H. Vail.

Home Rule.

Will it Benefit Labor?

Irish Nationalists, Priests, and Employers of Ireland favor Home Rule but bludgeon and rob the workers.

Recent events and happenings in Ireland have an important bearing on the question of Home Rule.

For centuries the Irish have fought against a foreign tyrant, and during the latter part of last century their long struggle brought them a promised relief in the shape of self-government. Since that time various British statesmen have coquetted with the question, until at last the present Liberal government seemed about to fulfil the promises of its predecessors and establish a Home parliament in Ireland.

At the very moment when this was to be done the workers of Dublin were bludgeoned and maltreated by police and soldiers. The workers of Ireland were surprised. They had been taught to curse their foreign oppressors, and to believe that once they were governed by their own countrymen they would be free to enjoy prosperity and happiness. Now they saw their own countrymen—their future rulers—denying them the right to belong to labour unions or even to remain unmolested in their own homes.

The man who was mostly responsible for the attack on unionism and the outrages of the police and troops was no foreign usurper, but an Irishman of the Irish. His name William Martin Murphy bore the true ring, and he was an undoubted patriot and a man who carried weight in the councils of the National Party.

When they recovered from the shock of this discovery, the workers of Dublin regarded Mr. Murphy more closely. They found that he was president of the Dublin United Tramway's Company and a leading spirit in the Dublin Employers' Federation. They heard him saying that the workers of Dublin, being poor and hungry, would have to submit and accept any terms which he dictated to them. They saw him sneering at them and taunting them with their slavery, while he hob-nobbed with Dublin Castle authorities.

Just as the Dublin tyrant was seen to be, not an Englishman or other foreigner, but a genuine Irishman and a prospective Home Rule statesman, the London "Daily Herald" came forward with a list of stockholders in Mr. Murphy's company. The list included: Lord Archbishop Tuam, Mr. E. O. Swift, Chief Divisional Magistrate, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Sir Patrick Coll, Chief

Prosecutor for the Crown, Mrs. Eliza Dougherty, wife of the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, and a large number of Nationalist members of parliament and other official dignitaries.

Before the lockout was ordered Mr. Murphy was known to have visited Dublin Castle, the seat of the English Government in Ireland, where he would take counsel with his fellow shareholders and come to an understanding with them as to how the campaign against the workers was to be conducted. Shortly after this conference Jim Larkin and other unionist leaders, were arrested and tried before Stockholder Swift, on a charge of "seditious libel," including raising of "discontent and hatred between the working classes of Dublin and the police and soldiers of the Crown." They were released on bail.

The workers arranged for a great protest meeting in one of the streets of the city, and Stockholder Swift, acting on behalf of his fellow shareholders, forbade the meeting and threatened to prosecute all who took part in it.

The police took possession of the street and the most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the meeting from being held. Larkin had publicly announced that he would be there, "dead or alive," and excitement and expectation ran feverishly high. Larkin went to that meeting disguised as a venerable old man in a white beard, outwitted the police who were there to prevent him from speaking, and stepping on a balcony discarded his disguise and delivered an address. The police rushed him and hurried him away, and then commenced what can only be described as a veritable slaughter. Police and soldiers, primed with intoxicants, went about beating everyone they came across. They paid special attention to the working class quarter, entering the tenements, breaking the furniture, and disabling the occupants. All day on Sunday and Monday the outrages continued, and as a result over 400 workers were treated in the hospitals.

Those who have followed the history of the struggle so far will be in a position to see how it has come to pass that the Irish workers have declared their indifference to Home Rule. For years Irishmen in all parts of the world have poured money into the fighting fund to free Ireland from the rule of foreign tyrants, and now they have seen atrocities committed by Irishmen in official positions which have equalled in barbarity anything in the long history of the struggle of the Irish people. The Irish press, the church, and the Irish National Party, have all ranged themselves on the side of the capitalist, and whether Home Rule is established or not Ireland will still belong to the same class and will be ruled in their interests. So long as Irish politicians and officials are profit-hunters, they will rule as their class rules in England, and a change of parliaments will mean nothing to the workers. It is the economic system that is at fault, and until this is altered a parliament more or less or a change in government will matter little to the workers.

FOLLOW MY LEADER.

Those who gull the workers with tripe about defence by a citizen army which is going to fight for the working class against their exploiters, should be brought to face this from the New Zealand "Dominion":

"Many members of the Territorial Force volunteered for service in the special police yesterday, including several well-known officers. The commander of one infantry company made a personal canvass of most of his men, and practically all of them set down their names, and took the oath."

This is the natural result of military discipline. While militarism exists in any form, the workers will always follow those whom they have been trained to obey and regard as their leaders.

CONSCRIPTS ON BREAD AND WATER.

Two brothers named Size were imprisoned at Largs Fort, S.A., during the last week in September and the first week in October, for refusing to drill. They conscientiously object to military training. The first week they were kept on bread and water (one slice of bread to a meal)! Two soldiers were put behind them and they were pushed round the parade ground, and threatened by the officers if they did not obey orders. The first week they had to sleep on the floor, with only one blanket. They were allowed out of their cell (the cell being 12 feet by 9 feet, in which one night nine lads were confined) once or twice a day for exercise, but they were not allowed to communicate with other lads, a picket watching over them.

The bogus Labour Party seemingly has no inclination to protest against such treatment of the sons of the working class, and the equally bogus Liberal Party says it is only carrying out regulations framed by the other party.

When you have read this paper hand it to a friend.

A WARNING.

"A warning to New Zealand anti-militarists:—H.L.J.M.S. Kongo, the latest addition to the Japanese fleet, and the largest war vessel afloat. The huge vessel of 27,000 tons, was built in England, and is a splendid addition to the Japanese Imperial fleet. Her hitting power is terrific, as she has a main armament of 14-inch guns."—"New Zealand Herald." The Kongo is no warning to anti-militarists. It is rather a warning to the opposite persuasion who hope they will provoke a war between Australia and Japan some day. Further, it shows the treachery of the British dividend-hunting pirates who build such powerful vessels for Japan and then scare Australians and New Zealanders with descriptions of their "terrific hitting power."

BRISBANE JAIL.

Gordon Brown writes from the above jail, where the Brisbane authorities have decreed in their lack of wisdom that he must remain a guest of King George for two months. It will be noted that he is still fighting as well as the regulations will allow:—

"Am in good spirit, but suffering somewhat from the close confinement. Still, we'll see it through and then we must 'fatten' up a little. I don't know what news you have received of our case, but it certainly calls for the close attention of the workers of Brisbane. As you are aware we were convicted for 'holding a meeting without permission so to do,' yet we spoke from private property. Now, we claimed before the magistrate that being on private property we were not under the jurisdiction of the traffic inspector. However, his Worship maintained that so long as the people were on the street we were liable, even though we spoke from the centre of our own room. This means that at any time should we be speaking in our own hall in Stanley-street, and a crowd gathers at the door (as one did a short time ago), an officious policeman, instead of moving the people on, can report us, and we be duly commanded to appear before a magistrate charged with 'holding a meeting without a permit.' The law has been considerably stretched in order to jail us, but despite all, the fight still goes on, and will go on, and will go on right to the end. Never before in the history of Brisbane has anyone been fined or jailed for speaking from private property, and many meetings have been held by politicians of all shades, when the speakers have occupied positions similar to those taken up by ourselves. At last general strike unionists spoke from the Trades-hall balcony. They will never do it again unless they first crave permission from the 'powers' that be. The authorities had no little power before our convictions, but now it has been increased a thousand fold. Verily we are a democratic community. Give my regards to all. Wishing every success to our boys at the election.—I remain, yours for freedom,

THE KRUPP SCANDAL.

The great German Krupp scandal has come to a farcical ending. Krupp's agent has been found guilty of bribing officials of the War Office to disclose secret information and documents to the big gun-making firm, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment! But "this is regarded as having been served during the time of detention while awaiting trial." So that, as a matter of fact, he has been convicted—and released! As for Herr Eccius, one of Krupp's directors—the gentleman who had the nation's "private and confidential" documents in his private safe—he has been fined the insignificant sum of £60. The capitalistic State looks after its own. When the criminals are of its own class treason itself becomes a trifle.

Krupp's steel for the last year amounted to £1,800,000. To quieten the labour outcry, the firm gave its workers £150,000 in bonuses.

COSTLY PROSECUTIONS.

Combine Fines Refunded.

The last act in the abortive prosecutions of the coal and shipping combine has been performed. The Federal Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, has authorised the payment of £13,500 to the 27 coal companies. This represents the amount paid by the companies after the High Court judgment, whereby each was fined £500. The shipping companies' case was taken on by the companies to the Privy Council, which upset the Australian judgment. The coal companies then applied for a refund of the fines, claiming that the Privy Council's judgment made the whole prosecution abortive.

The total cost of these anti-trust prosecutions has yet to be ascertained. Legal costs are roughly estimated at £15,000, and the Federal Treasury will be out of pocket to this extent, apart from the time and salaries paid.

Push "The International Socialist." Get subscribers.

YOUNG SOLDIER'S DEATH.

The military trainees have found a new use for bayonets. From weapons of war they have been turned into household requisites simply because the authorities do not supply the warriors with tin-openers. Evidence to that effect was given by three young soldiers at the City Coroner's Court recently, when Mr. Hawkins held an inquest concerning the strange death of Frederick Raymond Eggleton, aged 19, a machinist.

The dead youth's mother, who lives at 16 Marrickville-road, Marrickville, stated that her son was a member of the citizens' forces in camp at Liverpool, from November 1 to November 8. He was vaccinated during July, and was very sick after it. She did not know whether or not he complained to the military authorities about his sickness. When he returned from camp he showed witness a mark like a pin scratch on one of his fingers. Seven days later he complained of a stiff neck and jaw. He was taken to Prince Alfred Hospital, where he died on November 18. He also told her that he was opening a tin with a bayonet when he was scratched.

Dr. Moleworth said when Eggleton was admitted to the hospital tetanus was apparent. Eggleton had no recollection of any cut at the time, and witness examining him found his teeth bad. The germ may easily have entered through the teeth. Then he remembered that he had been scratched by a bayonet, saying that he was skylarking at the time. He died on November 18 from tetanus, which generally takes 11 days to develop.

Sydney Charles Fountain, a clicker, Harold Brisbane White, a tinsmith, and Harold Kingston, a blacksmith, trainees at the camp, gave evidence that Eggleton received the prick on the finger with a bayonet three days after camp started. He was opening a tin of jam with the bayonet when it slipped. The authorities do not supply the campers with tin openers, and they had to open tins as best they could. Bayonets were usually used, though it is difficult to open a tin with a bayonet.

The Coroner, in giving his verdict, remarked: "From the evidence of the three young soldiers in this case it appears that their comrade died from tetanus through opening a tin of jam with a bayonet. It is a strange thing that the campers should be obliged to open tins in this manner. It is dangerous, and they should, I think, be supplied with tin-openers. Something ought to be done in the matter. Although this young man died as a result of the camp, the military authorities were not represented in court. It should have been their duty to have had someone in attendance."

SOLDIERS' TIN-OPENERS.

Military headquarters is not disposed to take seriously the remarks of the Sydney City Coroner concerning the supply of tin-openers at military camps. The responsible officers pointed out that in peace time every company is supplied with one tin-opener, which is officially regarded as sufficient for 100 campers. In war time, each man would receive, on mobilisation, a jack-knife, containing spike, tin-opener, fork, and various other useful camp tools.

The official pointed out that his view is put in the following statement:—"Does Mr. Hawkins want us to give these youngsters hankies and perfume, or, perhaps, bath towels and bills? Everyone had better realise that Australian trainees do not want to be, and will not be, mollycoddled in camp."

Just so. The soldiers must recognise that they are to be made hardy. While they have bayonets what do they want tin openers for? The openers are only for officers, who don't carry bayonets, so are the perfumery and the hankies. If a few boys get lock-jaw, that can't be helped, they cannot be mollycoddled like their commanders.

WHEN MRS. PANKHURST RETURNS

Militants Will Guard Her Against Arrest.

In a fighting speech at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, Mrs. Dacre Fox warned the Government that if the police made any attempt to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst upon her return from the United States they would "have their hands full."

The suffragettes, the lady went on to say, were determined not to allow their leader to be imprisoned again. They had already made arrangements for providing Mrs. Pankhurst with a bodyguard, with Mrs. Flora Drummond, or "General Drummond," as the militants call her, at the head of a force that will be sufficiently strong to oppose effectively any physical violence on the part of the police.

"If bludgeons are used by the police," Mrs. Dacre Fox added significantly, "the bodyguard will have the means to defend themselves."

THE COP.

It was rotten of Peel
To establish the Cop!
I am sure we all feel
It was rotten of Peel.

The workers now feel
When the batons they stop
It was rotten of Peel
To establish the Cop.

Industrial Notes.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

The usual dynamite plot has been discovered in connection with the strike in New Zealand.

Two Auckland daily papers, the "Herald" and the "Star," heralded the discovery with becoming indignation.

According to the above journals some desperate person placed several plugs of gelignite, with detonators attached, on the railway line over which the southward bound express had to travel, but before the train arrived someone else discovered the plant and saved the train.

Of course the strikers got the blame of this "outrage," and the Employer's position as a natural consequence was strengthened.

In America, Russia, France, and other places plants of dynamite have always been found during strikes, and so frequently have they been traced to the police or the employers that such affairs have come to be regarded as part of capitalist tactics.

In the United States the favorite plan is to bribe some unscrupulous scab to plant dynamite and have it discovered "just in time to save a catastrophe." A reporter, who has been kept handy, then arrives and interviews the discoverers, and the paper makes a "scoop."

During the Lawrence strike a "dynamite outrage" was arranged and the capitalist "Boston American" had the news of the discovery printed and on sale in the streets before the affair happened. The bottom dropped out of the "outrage" through the drunken talk of one of the conspirators, and several capitalists were indicted, one of whom committed suicide rather than face exposure and punishment.

In his superstitious regard for law and order the worker will doubt the guilt of the employers in dynamite outrages, but the records of history furnish enough evidence that no villainy or cruelty is beyond the degenerate who lives parasitically upon the labor of others.

The most horrible crimes have been committed by exploiters through the state, and the church has been used to sanctify and bless them. The tortures of the Inquisition, the massacres of St. Bartholemew and Glen-coe, the shooting of workers at Carnegie's steel works, the Virginia, Colorado, Johannesburg, Waihi, Dublin and Natal outrages are all positive proof that the most bloodthirsty criminals and degenerates have been and are opposed to the workers on economic lines.

After noting the lessons of the past we have only to look at the present, at the war-boats with their machine guns trained upon the workers of New Zealand cities; at the bloodthirsty use of half-witted special police from the country districts; at the people's parks and wharves in the hands of hired assassins ready to make the gutters run with the blood of workers; and at the deep cunning of the Concription Act, which aims at making the workers murderers of each other and inculcates the idea that murder under the law is a virtue and an honorable profession.

An American writer has said: "It has remained for the Twentieth Century to produce a race of degenerates which will actually Destroy Food in the face of its starving brothers and sisters. The most barbarous savage tribes never sank so low as that." But the same degenerate race will do worse even than that. It will squeeze the last drop of sweat out of the worker's frame into its profit-mills, and if he dares to object will starve him and his wife and little ones until he submits. It will club him, shoot him, and imprison him under laws which were made in even less enlightened times, and in a supposed more ferocious age.

Whether the New Zealand strikers are beaten or not the splendid evidence of working class solidarity will remain.

It has been a grand fight and on both sides of the water has been conducted with magnificent spirit.

Sydney watersiders have recognised in a practical way that "An injury to one is an injury to all."

If the master-class is successful, its success will be due to its far-sighted, low cunning. It has used all the forces and resources of government to flood New Zealand and Australia with labor for the day of trial.

The Employers' Federations of the two countries have been manufacturing scabs for several years past, and we can see the result on Sydney wharves where hundreds of men have become the willing tools of the bosses in the fight against the workers.

The workers should take a leaf out of their opponent's book, and work to check the manufacturer of scabs and unemployed. Industrial Unionism and thorough political organization to this end should be undertaken at once.

The New Zealand authorities have decreed that though you may call a spade a spade you must not call a scab a scab. Several men have been punished for that offence.

On November 27, the Union liner Maheno, crowded with passengers, cleared at the Customs bound for Auckland, N. Z., but she did not leave her moorings at Neutral Bay until after midnight. Eventually she steamed through Sydney Heads at 1.15, with a crew gathered from all the other boats of Company on the coast.

The signing on of the crew of the Maheno was carried out with great secrecy. Everyone except those immediately interested were ejected from the cabin without ceremony. The officials touted for days for volunteers and a scrap crew was got together somehow. It is said that no Domain or Hyde Park sailor was refused, but qualified seamen were much harder to enlist.

A record shipment of bananas by the To-fua arrived from Fiji last week, and the Company was up against it to unload them before they rotted. The members of the Clerk's union refused to scab, but other employees took their coats off and proceeded to discharge the fruit.

The "free laborers" on the job took great liberties, they smoked and chewed bananas without a remonstrance from the officials, who would sack the ordinary wage-slave at other times for similar offences against the rules of the Company.

LARKIN A SIGNIFICANT FIGURE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

A man to be Reckoned With.

Larkin continues to be the most interesting and significant figure in public life. Every discontented section is gathering under Larkin's banner.

The situation in Dublin grows worse from the Labour point of view.

A Masterly Sketch of Larkin.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner (editor of the "Daily News"), in a masterly sketch in his paper, sums up Larkin as a leader: "Whether we like it or not, Larkin is a man with whom we have to reckon. He drops his aspirates, uses violent language, talks a strange dialect, half Irish, half Lancashire, is a rude, unlettered dock labourer; but you cannot listen to him without being conscious of his unusual force; you forget his roughness of speech in the fierce energy which blazes through; you seem to hear the murmurs of the poor struggling to find utterance, and if that utterance is defiant and challenging, it is not that of a mere tub-thumper. He has sudden flashes of insight, unexpected transitions, a certain largeness of motive, and, at times, a generosity in statement. It is strange speech by a strange man, but we shall not dispose of him easily, whether his argument is half a brick or all gold."

AT THE DUBLIN INQUIRY.

Larkin Scores every Time.

Jacob's Philanthropy.

Mr. G. N. Jacob (chairman of the well-known biscuit firm): The more successful we are the more we can do for the workers. For instance, among many other things, we have given them a club room.

Mr. Larkin: How much do the workers pay for that club room?

Mr. Jacob: Their contributions vary.

Don't Know, Don't Care.

Mr. Larkin: What do you pay your carpenters?

Mr. Jacob: I can't say off-hand.

Mr. Larkin: Don't know what you pay, don't care what you pay, and you are here asking for the protection of this court!

They Dare Not!

Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis: How were strikes settled before Larkin came?

Mr. D. Barry (manager of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company): We had not had a strike for twenty years before he came.

Sir Thomas: Did the men ever ask for a rise in wages?

Mr. Barry: No.

Mr. Larkin: They dare not. How much have wages risen since I came?

Mr. Barry: Since 1908 wages have risen from 24/- to 27/- a week of 60 hours to an all-round 30/-.

Sir Thomas: Did you not, before Mr. Larkin came, receive an application for more wages or shorter hours?

Mr. Barry: There was no such application during the previous fifteen years or so.

Mr. Barry (to Larkin): Have you done with me?

Mr. Larkin: Yes, and I've done very well.

Master of the City.

Mr. Larkin: Have you anything to say against me in my dealings with you?

Mr. S. McCormack (chairman of Tedcastle, McCormack and Co.): No, except that you interfere with the men. You are really the master of the whole city.

J. R. Clynes, M.P.: That is highly complimentary to Mr. Larkin.

The Truth Will Out.

Mr. Larkin: Did you go to the Castle to ask for police protection?

Mr. W. M. Murphy: I did not.

Mr. Larkin: You did not go to the Castle at all?

Mr. Murphy: I have been to the Castle to ask for protection for the property and people I am concerned with.—"Labour Leader."

Welding the Workers.

Larkin, the Dublin strike leader, in addressing a meeting of 10,000 at Cardiff on Nov. 23, compared non-unionists to camp-followers watching the battle from afar, and then robbing the dead.

"Ashes in the Mouth."

If the Irish got Home Rule, he declared, it would only be as ashes in their mouths as far as relieving poverty was concerned.

Labour and Home Rule.

The Irish Labour party was neutral in the matter of Home Rule. They did not bargain with politicians; neither were they concerned with the bonds of Empire—they were only concerned in getting a freer and fuller life in their own country.

He added: "We say to Redmond and to Carson, 'Curses on both of your houses—they both represent capitalism!'"

Speaking at Swansea, Larkin declared his purpose to be the welding of the workers into one union. The idea was practical, and it had not been achieved before owing to the prejudice of persons who had obtained position, monopoly, and privileges amongst the workers, and declined to surrender them. He contended that the rank and file, and not the leaders, must decide the next line of advance.

He concluded: "We are out to take over Ireland, and use the country in the best interests of all its people."

Speaking at Cardiff, Larkin said that the Irish Labour Party was neutral on the question of Home Rule.

Strike-Breakers.

There are 700 strike-breakers in Dublin, who are receiving 35s. a week and free meals.

LABOUR IN DUBLIN.

Workers Boycot Firms.

The transport workers in Dublin are making overtures to the large shipping companies to agree to re-open the port until the unions' congress meets on December 9. One of the conditions that the men lay down is that the companies shall refuse to carry any goods for Guinness's, the big brewers, and the firm of Jacobs and Company.

Picketing has been abandoned, and most of the food supplies for the city are now coming from north and south by train. The railway depots are scenes of great activity.

ALL IN ONE BED.

How They Live in Dublin.

In the course of the hearing of the Dublin Housing Inquiry a Catholic priest, Father Costello, said that in many districts of the city the majority of the people were living in single rooms.

In many cases the bed accommodation was appalling, one bed often sufficing for a whole family.

LARKIN AND THE OLD UNION STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Larkin, in a speech at Sheffield, shook the old union leaders of Britain up. The secretary of the Miners' Federation has issued a statement in which he advises Larkin to "drop the fiery cross," and use his influence to settle the strike in Dublin. Larkin, as a strike-breaker, is unthinkable.

Turbulent scenes were witnessed at a meeting in Dublin to establish an Irish volunteer corps.

TRANSVAAL MINE RIOT.

Attack on a Compound.

Rioters Shot Down.

Serious rioting is reported from the Premier Mine in Pretoria, where 5000 out of the 22,000 native employees attacked the compound of the Shangaan natives, and afterwards looted their stores.

A capitalist paper says:—

"The police sought to intimidate the rioters by firing over their heads, but as this proved ineffective a couple of volleys were discharged right into the mob.

Three natives were killed and 22 others wounded, eight seriously so.

The damage done during the disturbance amounted to about £3000.

A mass meeting of 5000 Indians, in Natal, adopted a motion in favor of a general strike. Asia is surely awakening.

Viscount Gladstone, Governor-General of South Africa, explains that "the conversion of the mine compounds into jails is essential owing to the organised bands marching about defying arrest." From this it appears that the South African exploiters' cheap-labour chickens are coming home to roost.

£1300 FROM LUCKNOW.

A meeting yesterday at Lucknow of ten thousand Indians passed resolutions protesting against the treatment of their brethren in South Africa. Those present subscribed £1300 to the relief fund.

MINERS' AFTERNOON SHIFT.

"Position Critical."

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday, November 25.—As was anticipated, the afternoon shift at the Maitland collieries was discussed at today's meeting of the delegate board of the Colliery Employers' Federation.

A report of a conference held in the Maitland district was received, and it showed that the men are dissatisfied at the continual delays occurring in regard to the hearing of the case before the wages board. They demand that some immediate action should be taken by the federation to remove the existing unrest.

The delegate board decided to seek a conference with the proprietors and with that object in view appointed the executive officers and representatives of the men working the afternoon shift to meet the proprietors should a conference be granted.

EMPLOYERS IN LABOR PARTY.

An Open Letter to the Trade Unionists of Australia.

Per medium of the "International Socialist,"

Dear Fellow Unionists,

You fools! After instituting a "Labor" Party to capture Parliament and its armed forces from Capital by effecting representation by wage-earners instead of by employers, you are "Selecting" and electing Capitalists—employers—buyers of labour—not angels—humans—as labor members to fight against their own interests, and those of their class—for you, the sellers of labour.

It's no use protesting that these employers elected have proved themselves and have sometimes been shown to be the best fighters for us. They have not! They have "cut no ice." While Australia, through Labor representation, can claim to be perhaps the only country on the planet where, in face of the world-wide rise in prices (since 1896) wages since 1900, according to the Commonwealth Statistician, have gone up more, we have still, in this "paradise of the working man" weekly, it not daily, suicides from sheer destitution and unemployment, though times are so "good" (?) that the demand for dwellings has forced rents to boom figures and bonuses are paid in perhaps most cases for the "key."

That invalids are pensioned for life or temporarily (maternity allowances), only after 60 and 65 years of age, or when incurable, or on child-bed, whilst quick and slow starvation is destroying innumerable citizens, suiciding and certified as dying from consumption, pneumonia, etc., etc., of all ages, proves that the party, if tried, indeed has been found wanting. Why not a destitution pension, for short period, to any inhabitant suffering from hunger, the worst known disease, though the easiest cured!! Such timidity in tackling the difficulty can only be caused by the existence of a power in the party caucus of perhaps only a small number of members acting as a balance of power between "moderates" and progressives in the caucus), whose interest would suffer by this far more substantial strengthening of the hands of the whole wage-earning class, who, from 5/- to £100 per week, unskilled, skilled or super-skilled (professional) are in continuous competition with destitute husbands of dearly loved but starving wives and children.

Many of you, in New South Wales particularly, recognising this partial capture of our party by the enemy have moved for a new Trade Union Party. To such may be commended the action of those of us in Victoria, who, for years, have been resisting this influx. Here we suggest no hostile party; till the existing one prove unsupportable or correction. Every year, at conference, we have placed motions on the agenda paper excluding employers from the party:—

1908. Not dealt with.

1909. Amended out of recognition with other proposals by "Committee" process.

1910. 28 For; 93 Against.

1911. 41 For; 103 Against.

1912. 61 For; 101 Against.

1913. No Conference: General Election.

As one of the prime movers, hitherto, in this agitation in Victoria, I urge every Union and Branch in Australia (and N.Z.) to send proposal to State Conferences—

"That membership be confined to wage-earners—excluding employers."

Instructing delegates to force a vote and support.

In conclusion, objectors to this exclusion are challenged to explain what "Labor" Party means, if not representation by sellers of Labor instead of by buyers of Labor.

Fraternal Yours,

H. E. LANNGRIDGE,

27 Drummond-street, Carlton, Melbourne, Vic.

Bible and Beer.

Dear Sir, There is so much talk in the daily papers over the "Licence Question," and so many exaggerated statements are made by the Clergy and Wowers, that it does not seem inappropriate to enquire into the real causes of drunkenness which—as nobody will deny—does exist to a certain extent.

I think the primary reason for drunkenness is the old-fashioned, obsolete and rotten law which deals with the drink-traffic. It established bars or drinking dens and denied licences to respectable beer-houses and beer-gardens, a la Continent, where people may enjoy their glass of beer sitting at tables, chatting with friends and listening to good music. The "kill-joys" who prevent up-to-date legislation are the basis of all the trouble and drunkenness.

This country is, indeed, favoured by a congenial climate, and nevertheless, compared with the Continent of Europe, very poor in good entertainments for the working men and the public in general, and particularly dull on Sundays and holidays. Yet the wowers try to abolish the few entertainments which are left! One has only to peruse the "dailies" giving usually long accounts of the proceedings of Church Conferences, where the "official kill-joys" lament on the desecration of the Sabbath and even plead for "compulsory church attendance."

It is significant that in countries like France and Spain, where wine is good and ridiculously cheap, drunkenness is practically unknown. An out-and-out wower, the late General Booth, has said: "To drink beer as the Germans do is all right." Well, why not try our best to introduce the Continental style, so that the worker, after a day of toil, may go to decent beer-houses, or into gardens, and have his beer in fresh air and congenial company?

That the clergy should always put their theological proboscis into the "Licence Question" can hardly be explained, since "Ye Good Old Book"—it is very old-fashioned indeed—contains so many drinking stories. Think of Mr. Noah! When he came out of the ark the first thing he did was to go to the nearest pubby and get blind-drunk. He was naked, too! Yet, we are told that he lived for 350 years after the flood, and died when 950 years of age! Intoxicating drinks, therefore, seem to be most healthy, and secure a long life. The "Virgin" Mary and her meek son approved of drinking as well, as is borne out in the story of "The Marriage of Canaan." Quite plainly it is recorded: "and when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto Him, they have no wine. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with you?" Subsequently Jesus had six waterpots filled with water and turned it into wine, etc. The clergy are hopelessly inconsistent, and their efforts to "explain" things are ridiculously silly. Their interpretation of the phrase: "Shall I be my brother's keeper?" is "Shall I be my brother's gaoler?" and their answer is in the affirmative.

Yours truly,
F. R. P. JONAS,

NEW NATIONAL SONG.

The prize of £100 offered by Farmer and Co., of Sydney, for a national song has been awarded to A. H. Adams, of Sydney.

The new song appeals to national, racial, and jingoistic prejudices and is plentifully streaked with cheap piety. The lines say in effect: We have a vast country which is God's own domain. We are white people, and intend to hold this continent—God's domain—for our own white race. Of Imperial blood, the sons of the old sea kings, we are the freest people on earth. As loyal seions of the old race we shall die, but never disgrace—God's domain.

Out of such nonsense Mr. Adams has made his song, and if we hadn't heard the vulgar bawling "God Save the King" we would say at once that this song will be a failure. It is neither poetry nor common-sense, but is an unblushing appeal to patriotic insanity. The people who sing "God Save Our Gracious King" will probably sing Mr. Adams' song about God's domain, because it is on a level with their intelligence, and they don't know any better. Such people will sing anything about God, the King, or the Empire.

If this song is the best that Australian versifiers can turn out, they should give song writing best as something not in their line.

The railway men of South Wales have resolved to strike unless an eight-hours working day is conceded to locomotive men.

Women suffragists partly burned the Blackburn Rovers' grand stand last night.

They also destroyed a boathouse and many boats at Eastville Park, Bristol, the damage being estimated at £3000.

Send 8d. in stamps for a bundle of "The International Socialist" for distribution amongst your friends.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production. Distribution and Exchange.
General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The Ad. Council will meet on Dec. 13. all branches are urged to send delegates.

J. W. ROCHE,
General Secretary,
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

BRISBANE.

The holy ground of Queensland's sacred city has been desecrated by sacrilegious socialists is the tenor of the remarks of the opponents of free speech, who, not daring to face public criticism, hide behind nom de plumes, pulpits and editorial chairs.

They can conceive of no reasonable argument in support of police Commissioner Cahill's infantile attempt to check the onward march of scientific socialist propaganda, so they have to resort to cowardly lies, dirty insinuations, and foul underhand attacks on men who are now in jail suffering the evils of jail life in a great fight for one of freedom's most elementary principals.

But despite the autocratic actions of a Cahill, the oppression by a Denham, the lying of a Collis, and the threats of a Moore, socialist propaganda is going ahead apace. They have yet to learn that oppression makes the group grow stronger. They have yet to learn the lesson of Bismark's futile attempt to settle socialist propaganda. The ruling-class of Brisbane may jail the Browns, the Mandenos, and the Reiths, but every chain that binds them, every bar that holds them in, and every indignity they may suffer drives another nail into the coffin of the ruling class.

Last Sunday week Comrade Rees fought the fight for freedom. Standing upon the window sill of the "Standard" office, he addressed a large and attentive audience for about an hour. Immediately on concluding his address he journeyed to the corner of Edward and Queen streets and proceeded to address a public meeting.

He was arrested by Acting Sergeant Collis and conveyed to the watchhouse and charged with the usual offence, viz. "Holding a meeting without a permit." Collis handled him very roughly, and endeavoured to the best of his ability to throttle our comrade on the way to the station. On Monday morning Magistrate Moore fined him £6 in default, levy and distress, and failing the recovery of such amount 6 weeks. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

Last Sunday Jimmy Quinton took it into his head to jump on to a private verandah at the corner of Edward and Queen streets. He held a large and attentive audience of over 5000 people for about an hour, and then walked up to the police station and proceeded to address another large audience. He was visibly surprised at not being arrested, and subsequently learned to his dismay that he was upon private property and could not be arrested, but merely summoned in the usual manner. He changed his standing place immediately on learning the facts, and walking into George-street he was arrested with much display of force by Acting-Sergeant Collis and charged as usual.

Every Sunday, I believe (I dare not know, because am liable for conspiracy if I do) a victim will voluntarily offer himself upon the altar of human freedom.

Every Monday an irate magistrate will tell us we are wasting time.

Every week the jail doors will swing open to receive another fighter until Freedom reigns.

Jimmy Quinton's case is adjourned for a week—Magistrate Moore saying that he will do his utmost to see we get a place to speak. Truly the patience of even a police magistrate is limited.

This fight is the fight of all Australia. C.U.R., doing your all to win it.

Received for Free Speech Fight Previously acknowledged, £26 9s. 7d. Mr. and Mrs. A. Needham, Hobart, 5s. Total £26 14s. 7d.

BOGGA BROWN.

SYDNEY.

Propaganda meetings have been carried on vigorously during the week by our Comrades Riley and Roche. The election campaign has enabled our speakers to carry the message of Socialism into camps which have hitherto remained in outer darkness. The political campaign will end this week, and by then we may be sure that good results shall have been obtained.

Crowded meetings were held as usual in Park and Market Streets on Sunday. The speakers were Comrades Roche, Riley, and Slade.

On Sunday afternoon a demonstration in support of the New Zealand strikers was held in the Domain. Several resolutions were carried in support of the strikers, congratulating them upon their splendid stand:

also condemning the brutality of the authorities. A collection totalling £9 1s. was taken. The expenses in connection with the demonstration was £1 5s. The balance, £8 16s. 1d. has been forwarded to the New Zealand Strike Committee.

When the bustle of the election campaign is over, the Branch is going to concentrate its efforts upon the establishment of permanent, central premises in the city: they can do it if members give their loyal support. Do your share!

The net business meeting will be at Queen's Hall, December 9. There will be another meeting on December 16th.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Secretary.

The Political Battle.

The Australasian Socialist Party candidates are doing splendid educational work in the electorates they are contesting.

They are putting the real issue—Socialism versus Capitalism—before the workers, and as a result thousands of workers are getting a better knowledge of Socialism.

Both Liberal and Laborite politicians are being unmasked and shown to be the kept agents of Capitalism, and the workers are beginning to recognise that both the old parties stand for profit-hunting and wage-slavery.

Both Liberal and Labor candidates are having rowdy meetings, while the Socialists are receiving a good hearing.

F. J. Riley, A.S.P. candidate for Darling Harbour, has been having splendid meetings, and though he has severely criticised the old parties he has been carefully listened to. The Labor and Liberal hacks will soon be bundled out of this constituency.

J. Brice, has been making the pace warm in Balmain, where he and others have been holding fine meetings nearly every night, and also midday meetings at some of the big factories and dockyards. Brice's campaign will give Socialism a big impetus in Balmain.

J. W. Roche has been holding fair meetings in King, where he has J. J. Morrish and Mr. Manning as opponents. This seat was won by Morrish at the elections three years ago and is supposed to be a Labor stronghold now. Judging by the way Morrish's constituents are hearing the Socialist arguments, that gentleman will not hold the seat very long.

In Leichhardt, J. Kilburn is laying the foundation for a strong opposition to the old parties. Kilburn is proving himself a splendid fighter for Socialism, and is making hosts of converts by his sterling advocacy of the real goods.

In Newtown, Luke Jones is holding great meetings, and making good headway. Newtown is a Labor seat, but the electors are listening to Jones with an interest which bodes no good for the old party fakirs. The Newtown branch of the A.S.P. is working strenuously in support of the Socialist candidate who is putting the Socialist position before the workers with his usual clearness and force.

When the numbers go up they will perhaps surprise some of job-hunting jawsmiths of the P. L. L.

The A. S. P. candidates are all good two-handed fighters who hit capitalism in any vulnerable spot they can.

They don't believe in tying their political hand behind their back when they enter the ring against Capitalism. They believe in having both their industrial and political hands free in the fight for working-class emancipation.

They are not out to reform Capitalism, but to abolish it. They don't stand for more wages or "progressive" legislation, but for the abolition of wage-slavery.

They are not out with a programme of palliatives, but are out to show the futility of all attempts to palliate the evils of the present system.

Every vote cast for the A.S.P. candidates will be a protest against wage-slavery, and a blow struck at the Capitalist system.

A.S.P. Candidates.

Darling Harbour, F. J. RILEY,
King, J. W. ROCHE,
Balmain, J. BRICE,
Newtown, L. JONES,
Leichhardt, J. KILBURN,

Received for election campaign—Previously acknowledged, £13 14s. 9d., Received W. H. 2s. Total £13 16s. 9d.

NEWTOWN ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Great work is being done in Newtown. Successful meetings are being held throughout the electorate.

On Friday night, the 24th, a rally meeting was held at the Rugby Hotel, Newtown, when comrade L. Jones, the candidate, supported by Comrades Roche, Kilburn, and Jackson addressed a large and attentive audience, all speakers were well received.

All comrades are requested to attend the meetings and give support.

The secretary is not over-worked receiving bank notes and drafts; so send along something towards the "Campaign Fund," and give him something to do.

Received for "Campaign Fund": J. Davies, £1: Forrester, 2s.; F. Scarsbrick, 2s. 6d.; J. Pike, 2s. 6d.; Stred, 1s.; Page, 1s.; C. Jackson, 2s. 6d.; M. Carney, 1s.; R. C., 2s. 6d.; total, £1 15s.

RAY EVERITT.

Sec. Campaign Committee.

THANKS.

Dear Comrades.—Let me thank you all in N.S.W. and Melbourne for your sympathy and financial assistance during my severe illness a few weeks ago.

When a man is suddenly stricken with sickness, the misfortune is double-edged, if he has others dependent upon him, but under capitalism the workers will always have to expect this.

I feel grateful to you all fellow Socialists and Rationalists, for your practical application of the golden rule, that best and finest of ethics, which in past ages, and ages to come, will be observed by the brotherhood of man.—Yours in revolt,

WM. BERNDT.

Lit. Sec. Melbourne Branch A.S.P.

I. S. LIEDERTAFEL, SOCIAL.

The amount realised by the Liedertafel from the Social held on Nov. 22, in aid of the A.S.P. funds was £9 6s. 9d., which amount has been duly received by the Party Treasurer with thanks to the Liedertafel and all who attended and worked to make the Social a success.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged, £74 13s. 1d.
Page, 2s.; Sale of Monism, 1s. 6d.
Total, £74 16s. 10d.

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Members of the A.S.P. and S.L.P. are cordially invited to attend.

The next Monthly Meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 14. A full attendance of members is desired.

O. BLANC, Secretary.

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"International Socialist"

Melbourne Branch

Australasian Socialist Party,

47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at Smith-St., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

J. R. WILSON, Secy.

Sydney Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

Meetings of the above branch are held at Queen's Hall every alternate Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON,

Secretary.

115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

A.S.P.

Sulphide Street, Broken Hill.

Lectures held every Sunday evening. The "International Socialist" and Socialist Magazines, Books, and Pamphlets on sale.

POSITIONS VACANT.

TO SMART YOUNG MEN.—We have vacancies for any number of smart and brainy young men in the ranks of the militant Socialism. Those desiring to qualify for oratorical positions should communicate with the Secretary of the nearest branch.

WANTED, SUB-GETTERS. There are still a number of Sub-Getters wanted to push the "International."

A SIDE LINE.—Uncommercial travellers wanting a side line for country towns should send 8d for a bundle of "The International."

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